THURSDAY, MARCH [illegible], 1769. THE NUMBER 151.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Open to ALL PARTIES, but Influenced by NONE.

By the RANDOLPH, *Capt.* WALKER *from* LONDON, *public prints of late as the date of* January *are received, from which the following addreſs, authorities of news, are taken.*

An ADDRESS *to the Earl of* CHATHAM.

My LORD,

YOUR great abilities and uncommon application to public buſineſs, have raiſed [illegible] than once [illegible], which you found ſunk in ſloth, effeminacy, and ſupineneſs. You found us the contempt of all Europe, and the object of every virtuous ſubject's compaſſion; you made us the patrons of virtue, the protectors of liberty, the [illegible] of all other nations, and maſters of the univerſe. You took the right methods to accompliſh this unexampled reformation. You ſecured the confidence of the people, and was therefore juſtly entitled to the confidence of the Sovereign. In ſhort, you left nothing [illegible] to compleat the moſt ſublime public character, that [illegible] within the reach of human deſire; but, alas! you, [illegible] men, have foibles, I fear, ſurpaſſing other mens, [illegible] to your ſurpaſſing abilities. You are imperious, [illegible] incapable of being an affectionate friend; [illegible] fects have injured you infinitely with your [illegible] may account for your being to much more [illegible] among thoſe who are at a diſtance, and [illegible] of your conduct, but what comes from the miniſter. No wonder then that my Lord Bute ſhould [illegible] the ear of his Sovereign, the ſteady attachment of his [illegible] friends, and you the aſſent and approbation of the people collectively. [illegible] want of thoſe delicate tender feelings of private friendſhip, gives you a power of making a better Miniſter; the other's partial attachment to men, long and early remembered [illegible] the world, and conſtant attention to the ſciences, render him totally unfit for any thing but domeſtic employments. Hence it is evident, you, as a Miniſter, had an undoubted right to lead in public buſineſs, your worſt enemies acknowledged your integrity, ſkill, wiſdom, and firmneſs, till you reſigned to another, who took the advantage which private conſiderations gave him to defeat your deſigns, and thwart your meaſures. Whether you did right to receive a penſion from the [illegible] is ſtill diſputed by your beſt friends, who all ſay you ought in policy to have refuſed. Whether you did right to leave the Houſe of Commons is undiſputed; becauſe, you then [illegible], according to [illegible] forfeit their good opinion, which [illegible] had the common effect; but, my Lord, notwithſtanding this fatal miſtake, I, who know the feelings and ſentiments of people in general, and hear all the arguments againſt you, can with pleaſure inform your Lordſhip, that your integrity, firmneſs, and vaſt accompliſhments as a [illegible], are yet unimpeached; the people remember, and ſtill with rapture relate, the glories of your adminiſtration; they acknowledge that when you was obliged to reſign the helm, you ſtill gave your wholeſome advice, and for ſcorning the indignity, ſuppreſſing your paſſions, and ſcorning to ſacrifice your country to private reſentment, you ſtrengthened the very hand that oppoſed you; they remember how warmly, how aſſiduouſly, and how diſpaſſionately you pleaded for unanimity, ſteadineſs, and a vigorous ſupport of the common cauſe, though you was not to have ſhared the glory, for the laurels were to crown your enemy's brow;—they know you had power, when an inadequate peace took place, when murmurs and diſcontent echoed through the whole empire, when ſecret motives were ſuppoſed to have been the foundation, and ſome of the moſt infamous men its abettors, to have revenged private pique on your enemies, by condemning it; without ſoftening at the ſame time our ſpirit of reſentment by commending it as far as juſtice would permit; they were rejoiced to hear you point out the blunders and folly of the grand Financier, who now ſtands diſtinguiſhed for having been the patron of general warrants and exciſe, an Inſpector General of the Spaniſh revenue, and the inſtrument of plunging us into difficulties which may end in our deſtruction. You, my Lord, have once ſaved us from the fatal accompliſhment of his meaſures. He has had influence enough with the aſſiſtance of a late famous Commoner to lay another plan of the ſame nature, and though the web is ſpun finer, and the ſnare more artfully managed, yet all men who know its workmanſhip, and the incentives for its contrivance, are equally apprehenſive of its effects. I mean [illegible] the parliament extended to America, for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue there, and ſince the firſt is acknowledged to have been pregnant with evils and burdens inſupportable for a free people to bear, and has been moſt clearly proved by your Lordſhip, I have only to ſhow the ſimilarity of the [illegible] ſufficient to it, which now engages the attention of the [illegible] nation—I may fix the attention of all Europe. The [illegible]-act, had it not been repealed, is ſaid juſtly to be of ſuch a nature as to force itſelf, becauſe while America is part of the empire, and her laws Engliſh, all property was to be [illegible] only by a conveyance or tranſfer on ſtamped paper, [illegible] could it be evaded, but by a total ſtagnation of all buſineſs, both in matters of law and commerce. The preſent law muſt execute itſelf, becauſe a duty is laid on all Paper. No paper can be legally imported from any other country, and the inhabitants are yet totally unable to make [illegible] for matters, of law only, excluſive of commerce. Glaſs is an article of the firſt neceſſity, next to bread, this muſt be imported only from Great Britain, and there is an act of Parliament againſt erecting houſes in America for its manufacture; hence the neceſſity of paying the duty and ſubmitting to the taxes the ſame; one acts internally and commands their property, without their conſent juſt like the other; both were made for the expreſs purpoſe of raiſing a [illegible] upon their people, ſupremely diſtinguiſhed and obliged to pay the ſame. Now your Lordſhip did declare, in the moſt expreſs terms, that an act of Parliament which raiſed a revenue upon the ſubjects of America, while they have no Repreſentatives in Parliament, muſt be unjuſt, oppreſſive, and totally unconſtitutional: That the very characteriſtic of an Engliſhman was a privilege of giving or withholding his own property: That the Americans were Engliſhmen, and though neither actually nor *virtually* repreſented in Parliament, muſt ceaſe to be freemen whenever this power was taken away from them. Hence, my Lord, your Lordſhip, with arguments drawn from the firſt principles of the conſtitution, founded in equity and example, and with an eloquence peculiar to Mr. Pitt, did moſt clearly demonſtrate the injurious nature, and fatal tendency of the former act, and fervently recommended a repeal, totally and entirely upon the noble principle of juſtice; in which the true dignity of Parliament will ever conſiſt. If then the preſent acts in queſtion are built on the ſame principles, and are every way ſimilar, what part may the nation expect your Lordſhip will take in the debate? The laws of equity, the juſt rights of mankind, the power of Parliament, the diſtance of America, the nature of taxation, the ſweets of liberty and independence, ſtill remain the ſame; and though we are told that your Lordſhip has changed your ſentiments, many of your friends (who remember you never communicate them but when the matter comes into open debate) don't believe the report, and I am one among the reſt who can't ſuppoſe that either a title, place, too much power, or a want of it, would have any influence upon the man who has heretofore always had ſpirit to ſpeak his ſentiments, and wiſdom enough to prove them good, when reduced into practice; and tho' the right has been declared by an act of the legiſlature to be veſted in the Parliament, yet the laws of equity are unalterable; every man who ſincerely loves liberty, draws the line of right within his own mind, not from the acts of the legiſlature, but from the evidence of things. And ſhould I not think ſtill with your Lordſhip, that the property of his Majeſty's ſubjects in America, is not to be diſpoſed of, or withheld, juſt as the people of Great Britain may think proper. That ſuch a power when once put in practice muſt create an undue influence ſomewhere, and enable a deſigning ambitious Miniſter to make too many dependents, if in any future time men can be induced to ſacrifice the public intereſt to ſerve private purpoſes, and tho' we ſuppoſe men are in this golden age proof againſt ſuch temptations, yet as a political conſtitution, is not for *our* times only but for our poſterity, ſome care ſhould be taken that its parts are uniform, conſiſtent, and equitable; if the inhabitants of this iſland are not equably repreſented, and the conſtitution is in like proportion defective, what may we not fear from an extended partiality? On the contrary, if the inhabitants of America are more equably repreſented, and are part of the empire, the conſtitution, when conſidered in all its parts, becomes leſs defective, leſs imperfect, and better eſtabliſhed in exact proportion as our dominions increaſe with people ſo repreſented.

But here I muſt, for the ſake of information, mention an objection which your Lordſhip's enemies frequently urge againſt you, viz. that inſtead of regulating and mending the conſtitution, this brings it too near a republic, and leaves the prerogative power too weak, to which I hope I may anſwer without doing the leaſt injuſtice to your Lordſhip's opinion, with which I ardently wiſh to accord. His Majeſty is repreſented in the perſon of the Governor, who is veſted with the like power and influence, has the diſpoſal of all places, beſtowment of favours and honours; and in every ſenſe actually preſides and rules over a colony with equal power, and ſovereign dominion in proportion to its wealth and importance—juſt as the King of Great-Britain rules over us. In ſhort, every inducement which can prevail with the Commons of England to give and grant their money, as neceſſity requires, has always, and will always, in juſt proportion, prevail with the Commons of any of his Majeſty's colonies—and experience has proved, not only the practicability, but the excellency of theſe ſubordinate governments, both as to their expedience, peace, happineſs, and ſecurity.

Athens might have acquired juſt reputation in her extenſive influence over her neighbouring ſtates; Alexander might glory in univerſal conqueſt; Rome might boaſt of dominion and ſovereignty; Britain may claim the honour and renown of having ſaved the freedom of Europe; but her colonies have done more under their preſent modes of government, have, without any aſſiſtance from their mother country (till European jealouſy and ambition brought European power againſt them) I might ſay under her neglect, almoſt without money, &c. reduced a dreadful wilderneſs to a delightful habitation, ſubdued a fierce and cruel enemy, enabled her mother ſtate to conquer the grand diſturber of mankind, and by a ſpirit for commerce, have now become the ſupport of our credit, manufactures, and naval ſtrength. If then your Lordſhip could ſtand forth the patron of theſe people, when they had ventured even to refuſe the execution of an act of Parliament, ſurely they may expect your Lordſhip's warmeſt efforts to have the preſent (which they humbly petition againſt as being equally unconſtitutional) immediately repealed, and once more ſave your country from deſtruction.

A MERCHANT.

STOCKHOLM, *December* 22.

THE diſtemper among the cattle, which has hitherto made prodigious havock in this kingdom, begins to decreaſe. It is computed, that from the commencement of the preſent year to the 15th of September laſt, we have loſt 135,000 horned cattle. This malady is obſerved to be at the moſt violent degree in the months of January and February.

From the borders of the Viſtula, Dec. 31. The Ruſſians, whoſe numbers daily increaſe in Poland, give ſolemn aſſurance to the Confederates, that they act with much leſs ſpirit than heretofore. The latter now [illegible] that they are not properly aided by the Turks, [illegible] to their expectations; on the other hand, the [illegible] have been deceived by the Confederates; who [illegible] Poland to be in a very different [illegible] they now find them.

The Ottoman [illegible] troops at Bender, Oczakow, and Choczim, do not amount to more than 60,000 men; and thoſe of Ruſſia, intended to oppoſe them, it is ſaid, will ſpeedily amount to 90,000.

Paris, Jan. 19. The Marquis de Chauvelin, who commanded the King's troops in Corſica, is, as laſt arrived here.

Reggium, Dec. 28. We are juſt now informed that a large body of French troops has fallen into an ambuſcade of Corſicans near Bagugha, and were obliged to retire with conſiderable loſs.

Verſailles, Jan. 11. Yeſterday Lord Harcourt, the French Ambaſſador, had a particular audience of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.

LONDON, *January* 21.

Among the number of curious anecdotes already publiſhed on the ever-memorable number 45, the 45th article of Magna Charta, one of the ſtrongeſt in that antient and moſt excellent bulwark of Engliſh liberty, for the ſecurity of the perſon, and properties of the ſubjects, is not the leaſt remarkable.

"No freeman ſhall be taken or impriſoned, outlawed or "baniſhed, or any way deſtroyed, nor will we paſs upon "him, or ſend upon him, unleſs by the legal judgment of "his Peers, or by the law of the land."

Yeſterday at noon the convicts under ſentence of tranſportation were taken from Newgate, and put on board the Thornton, in purſuance of their voyage to America.

Jan. 23. The French King has raiſed twenty millions of livres, at ten per cent. This would ſurmiſe if their kingdom was little able to begin hoſtilities with any power, particularly Great-Britain.

The following French troops, thirty-ſeven battalions and twenty-four ſquadrons of horſe, ten companies of artillery with forty-four pieces of braſs cannon, are to march from France the firſt week in March, for Genoa, where ſix battalions are to remain in garriſon; two battalions in the fort of Gavi, and the remainder to encamp in the month of May on the frontiers of the Genoeſe territories, not far from Alexandria.

A private interview with a certain Gentleman, it is reported, was ſolicited by an eminent ——, but refuſed with a polite compliment, that a *friendly* viſit would be deemed a favour. Inſtead of which ſome perſon was ſent, and terms were propoſed, ſuch as 'oblivion for all things paſt, and 'a free admiſſion, provided that proſecutions were to ceaſe.' It was anſwered, 'that no conditions whatever were acceptable; that for the injuries received, ſuch recompence as 'the laws of the realm afforded, and none other, was deſired.' To which it was replied, 'if this, Sir, is your fixed reſolution, the conſequences may be dreadful, ſtanding is then 'expulſion, if not proſecution.' The anſwer to which was, 'I am neither to be intimidated nor threatened, but if ſuch 'reſentment is ſhewn, let others dread the conſequences, 'for I ſhall make known ſuch truths as ſhall terrify them.'

We hear that a certain popular Gentleman, lately ſent a certain literary Lady, a ſtrenuous aſſerter of the cauſe of liberty, 150l. on condition of her giving a receipt in full for 900l. that he had been owing by him to her late huſband, which ſhe accepted in full of all demands; at the ſame time proteſting, that it was purely out of regard to the noble cauſe of liberty, that ſhe did ſo.

A bill of pains and penalties is more talked of now than ever. But it is an affair of amazement to ſome people how it ſhould become a matter of debate, to inflict new puniſhment on a man, who has already ſuffered ſo much in his country's cauſe.

It is ſaid that beſides the emoluments conferred on the Baron Dimſdale by the Empreſs of Ruſſia, he has been complimented with preſents by the Nobility of that empire, to the amount of thirty thouſand pounds and upwards.

Extract of a letter from Bourdeaux.

"Madame Barre (native of this place, and of Iriſh extraction) had already ſhewn her power with the King, as well as affection to this part of France, by bringing the Duke d'Aiguillon into favour with his Majeſty. This Nobleman is well known in England, by having defended the ſea-coaſt againſt the Engliſh invaſions. If he ſucceeds, the Duke de Chatelleux Miniſter, his friend Broglio will of courſe come into power; when a war muſt enſue; and as the patriotic Earl Chatham is no longer the favourite among you, he can no longer be a bugbear to us."

Extract of a letter from Ile Rouge, Dec. 14.

"The 8th of this month, a ſmall Corſican privateer, commanded by Capt. Lazzeco, an inhabitant of this iſle, ſailed from this port upon a cruize againſt the little French veſſels, that bring over proviſion and ammunition for their troops in Corſica. Scarce was he got out of port, when he diſcovered a French tartane from Provence, which he took after a ſmall reſiſtance, and brought into the Golph of Sagone, where her cargo was unloaded, conſiſting of 314 barrels of gunpowder, and 324 *fuſils*. He then put to ſea again, and from after took another tartane of the ſame nation, coming from Ajaccio and for Provence, where ſhe was carrying, among other effects, 61,000 livres in ſpecie, beſides a number of gold and ſilver watches, and many other effects of ſmaller value. On board this tartane alſo were ſix French officers and a ſergeant, who were going upon their

furlow to France, and who, on being attacked, shewed an inclination of defending themselves, but one of the officers being immediately killed by a shot, and the sergeant wounded, the others surrendered, and were likewise carried, with the tartane, into the Gulph of Sagone. The Captain has agreed with the Corsican commander to pay 2000 livres in a few days for the ransom of his vessel; for which he has left his son and nephew behind him as hostages."

Extract of a letter from Borgo di Mariana, Dec. 19.

"A few days ago Mr. Raffaelli, commandant of this place, sent a detachment of 100 men towards the mouth of the Bivinco, to oblige the fishermen of Bastia, who fish in the lake of Biguglia, to pay a certain contribution. The detachment being arrived there, soon made the fishermen sensible of their commission. The latter took to their heels, and the detachment pursued, firing on them incessantly till they arrived at the tower, that is at the mouth of the lake. The fishermen having reported at Bastia what had befel them, the French sent off a large detachment, which was joined by other troops from Furiana or Biguglia, and some cavalry to surround the Corsicans. Captain Raffaelli foreseeing that he might be overpowered by so great a number of enemies, reinforced as much as he could his detachment, and stood his ground on this side of the bridge of the Bivinco. The French immediately took possession of the bridge, and attacked the Corsicans. The fire was very brisk on both sides, and much blood was spilt; the action lasted above three hours before victory declared itself. But our people having at length obliged the French to abandon the bridge, and being assisted by other detachments, who by a continual fire drove off the cavalry, fell upon them with daggers, and other short weapons with such fury, that they compelled them to retire with great loss towards Furiani. Our loss is inconsiderable. We have taken prisoners, a Major, a few subaltern officers, and several soldiers. Our troops, after having pursued the enemy some time, returned to their entrenchments, where they daily expect our General, with a body of 6000 men, to penetrate into the province of Nebbio, having formed a project to drive the French entirely out of that place."

The subscription now on foot for the support of the Corsicans against the enemies of their liberties, already amounts to upwards of 3000l. and the subscription still continues to fill apace.

A new piece, called *Liberty's Last Stake*, is, we hear, in rehearsal, and will be presented in a few days at the *Old House*.

On Wednesday night the Esquimaux woman was presented to his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, who was most graciously pleased to give her a ring from his own finger, and bracelets with gold clasps, having the King's arms engraved upon them; also several other presents. It reflects honour to his Royal Highness, that he is the first personage in the kingdom who has voluntarily informed himself of the manners and customs of these people, and the advantages which may in time arise to the English subject, by cultivating an intercourse with them.

His Grace the Duke of Grafton, Chancellor of the University at Cambridge, has given a benefaction of five hundred pounds towards lighting and paving the streets, and keeping a watch in the town of Cambridge.

A letter from Abingdon mentions, that Mr. Alder, who got the 20,000l. in a lottery, has caused a quantity of bread and beef to be distributed among the poor inhabitants of that place; and a farther distribution among the publicans, whose families are in distress on account of their having lost their licences.

We hear that the famous Mr. Broughton, Usher to his Majesty's Yeomen of the Guards, whose gang made so respectable a figure at the last election at Brentford, will have the first vacant Scotch regiment.

There are many more persons concerned in the late affair at Brentford than may be either safe or prudent to mention. These things must be left to time and justice to discover and punish.

It is thought that the Rev. Mr. Whitefield would be more acceptable to the Americans for a Bishop, than the Rev. Mr. Apthorpe, not only on account of his pious and unwearied labours in those parts, but the vast numbers of friends he hath amongst the dissenting party, who principally oppose this establishment.

An ingenious Frenchman is now in town, who gets upwards of a guinea per day, in cutting out various ornaments in paper, for the decking out the side boards and tables of persons of quality, in the shape of confectionary, &c.

Thursday last a Lady of quality at the west end of the town, who is remarkable for being a great admirer of the produce of France, paid eight guineas for two French cats, besides paying their journey from Paris; and these dear useful animals, as she terms them, are to be kept and fed in her Ladyship's dressing-room; but, at the peril of the Lady's woman and chambermaid, they are not to kill (if so inclined) any vermin in the house, excepting in the Lady's apartments.

Nothing has so much contributed to the making of bankrupts as country-houses, which occasion tradesmen, through a love of country ease and indolence, to neglect their business at their shops, and leave it to their servants, who are alike negligent; or taking an advantage of their absence, procure a purse for themselves, at the expence of their masters indiscretion and folly.

A few days ago an uncommon operation was performed on a sailor in St. George's hospital; the head of a very large nail, weighing three ounces, was extracted from his neck near the back part of his skull, where it had been lodged for near nine years. He had received it in an action on board a man of war, in the late war. He is now discharged from the hospital, and as well as ever he was.

An instance of carelessness and inattention had nearly produced a fatal catastrophe, a few days ago, at the house of Mr. John Truss, farmer, of Tillingham in Essex; who, with his whole family, and two carpenters who were at work in his house, were suddenly taken with the most violent vomitings and tremblings, and other symptoms of poison; but every possible relief being immediately procured, the poison was happily expelled. On an enquiry into the cause of this alarming accident, it appeared that the mash-tub, and the copper that had been used for the boiling of arsenick and the steeping of wheat in the seed-season, had not had a thorough cleaning previous to the last brewing.

Jan. 24. *Mr. Thornton and Mr. Ambler are duly declared members for Bramber in Essex.*

It is said, that should a certain event happen, the people now in power will keep their ground; but if, on the contrary, the much-talked of affair should turn out in the way wished for by every opponent of arbitrary power, the changes so long the subject of conversation will certainly be made, and new measures will be attempted.

The great were never more employed than at present; for, it is said, they are very assiduously soliciting a number of Gentlemen to favour them with their company next Friday, to partake of an entertainment to be given at their desire.

The Tragedy *that is shortly to be performed, is, we hear, such a very deep one, that it will give numbers of people pain. The* plot *is well contrived, and is not to be discovered till the* last act, *though a penetrating head may form some judgment who are the* principal characters *in it.*

They write from Leghorn, that General Paoli had proposed, in an Assembly of the States, to melt down all the plate on the island, not excepting that of the churches, in order to raise an extraordinary fund for the purposes of war.

Yesterday being the first day of Term, Mr. Bingley, bookseller, appeared in the Court of King's Bench and refusing to take an oath to answer interrogatories, was committed to the King's Bench prison, till he submitted to answer interrogatories on oath for a contempt against that honourable Court, in the North Briton, numbers 50 and 51. Mr. Bingley requested to be sent to Newgate; but the motion not being made in the regular mode of proceeding in such request, it could not then be granted.

We hear that upon opening the subscription at Bradford the 9th inst. for making the navigable canal between Leeds and Liverpool, there was betwixt 40 and 50,000l. subscribed towards carrying it on. A subscription for the same purpose was opened there last week. It is said that 140,000l. will be subscribed at Leeds, when the subscription will be closed, and not opened again till the money then raised is expended, when the former subscribers will have the preference given them of subscribing the remainder.

We are informed, that a few days since a celebrated writer, who has been supposed to have published several pieces on the unpopular side of the question, lately sent a certain patriot Gentleman all his works, bound in a most elegant manner.

By letters from Dublin, we are informed that a duel was lately fought in the Phœnix park, between a Gentleman of great fortune in the county of Carlow, and an officer of dragoons: the parties fired two pistols each, one of which wounded the officer in the breast: the seconds then interposed, and would have accommodated matters, but the principals being refractory, continued the engagement with their swords, till the officer run his antagonist through the side, who was carried home without hopes of recovery.

A correspondent thinks the alarming effects of the cheese at Feversham, might be owing to a poisoned rat dying in the milk. It is said some poison, used for destroying these creatures, makes them so thirsty, that if they can get to water they will drink till they burst; milk is hardly left tempting on such an occasion: and if the dairy-woman thought it bad management to throw away the milk she found a dead rat in, perhaps there is nothing marvellous in her housewifery being attended with such bad consequences. It is the cheesemonger's business to trace this back to the dairy, if he can. In the mean while your publishing this may make people consider how much mischief such poisoners may do to their neighbours, and to themselves too, if their sluttishness should be discovered.

Jan. 25. *It is said, that a certain Gentleman intends, as soon as it shall be in his power, (which, from a late event, and other expectations, is thought not to be at a great distance) to follow the example of a very worthy city officer, by paying all his creditors their full debts, with interest.*

It is said the late Speaker often declared, that had he been in the chair when Wilkes was sent to the Tower, he would have gone to the Tower gates, and, with his mace on his shoulder, have demanded the body of the prisoner; for that the revolution is a standing proof, how valuable the vote of one member is, when all the blessings of liberty turned on so small a circumstance as a single voice.

A Gentleman of the city of Norwich wrote last week to his correspondent, an eminent tea-dealer in town to order him to send Mr. Wilkes a present of forty-five half-pounds of the best bohea, which was accordingly sent.

It is said the Right Honourable Earl Percy will shortly have a considerable post under the government.

We are informed that towards raising the supply for the ensuing year, a duty of six-pence will be laid upon every dozen of petit-pates imported from France, and the same upon each perigo-pye, with a drawback upon every groce of mince-pies exported. It is imagined these exports will sufficiently recompence the deficiency of any American commissions, and will greatly alleviate the clamours of the pastry manufacturers.

We hear that a proclamation of a very extraordinary nature is shortly expected to be published, chiefly tending to prevent riots in futuro, till otherwise more fully provided against by law.

It is said that a treaty of marriage is on foot between a young noble Duke, now abroad on his travels, and the daughter of a justly beloved and popular Marquis.

The King of Denmark has appointed Thomas Muldrup, Esq; to be his Consul for Scotland, and the north part of England, as far as Flamborough-Head, in the room of his father, Christopher Muldrup, Esq; deceased.

The fatal distemper among the horned cattle was brought into England, in the year 1747, by undressed hides from Holland; if therefore the accounts in the Saturday's papers are true, that a free importation of that commodity is intended, ought not the utmost precaution be taken to keep off an infection which at this time rages in Holland, Denmark, and several northern countries?

There has lately been presented to the Society for the encouragement of arts, &c. in the Strand, a specimen of a type for printing music, newly invented by Mr. Fougt, a Gentleman of real ingenuity; which type, the society have found, upon examination, to merit their entire approbation; and judged, that this method of printing music, is "An improvement superior to any before in use in Great-Britain; and that it appears to answer all the purposes of engraving in wood, tin, or copper, for that end, and can be performed with much less expence." A fresh instance of the large advancement of the arts to perfection amongst us.

So prevailing is the custom of the present age to imitate the manners of the great, that a player lately had his son christened by the three following names, Isaac Bickerstaff Mango.

On Monday evening the remains of Mrs. Mead, mother of the Lady of Mr. Wilkes, were carried from her house in Red-lion-court, St. Sepulchre's, in a hearse with six horses, adorned with escutcheons, &c. which were followed by six mourning coaches and six, attended by horsemen, pages and lights, to the number of 116 men, and interred in the family vault in Great St. Helen's church.

A Gentleman farmer in Wiltshire, who died about six weeks ago, left above ten thousand pounds to his eldest son, on condition that he should always reside in the old mansion-house, and give a fat ox to the poor of the parish every Christmas, otherwise the fortune to go to the younger children.

When the churchwarden of a certain parish in the ward of Farringdon Without was asked if the bells should ring on Mr. Wilkes's being chosen Alderman? "Aye, (cry'd he) they "shall ring for a week, and then I'll give them new ropes."

On Saturday night a servant maid belonging to a French lodging-house in St. Ann's, Soho, stabbed a jeweller in the body with a penknife, for being very rude to her as she was warming his bed: The man was carried to an Hospital, and the woman sent to the round-house.

A few days ago a youth about fifteen, nephew of Mr. Watson, master of the Peterborough arms in Oxford-road, was bit in the hand by a cat; some symptoms of madness appeared on the body in four days, on which he was taken down to Gravesend to be dipped in the salt water, but died of the hydrophobia before they could bring him to London.

Sunday se'nnight the clerk of a certain parish in Berkshire, who is a staunch patriot, had his head so full of the cause, that in giving out the psalm he exclaimed, "Let us sing to the "praise of *Wilkes and Liberty*, two staves of the 45th psalm."

On Wednesday last a young Lady of Isleworth, Middlesex, sent a fine cock turkey to John Wilkes Esq; at the King's Bench prison, which she had reared with her own hand from it's being first hatched.

It is very remarkable that Mr. Wilkes's nephew is the forty fifth boy in the house where he now boards, and the forty fifth boy in a certain public school near town.

The first public business the city patriot will enter upon is, we hear, the settling the city's just and undoubted right to the government of the several hospitals; an act which will fix him forever in the love and esteem of all his fellow citizens, and which only wants a person of his perseverance to accomplish.

During the late contest for the vacant office of Alderman, a Gentleman observed, that as a certain Nobleman had conquered *America* in *Germany*, another was endeavouring to conquer *London* in *Farringdon*: "True, (replied another) "but the inhabitants of this ward are *Englishmen*, and will "be conquered—*nowhere*."

On Tuesday his Majesty's Royal bounty of 1000l. was distributed to the poor indigent house-keepers within the city and liberty of Westminster.

Extract of a Letter from *D——h*, in Herts.

"*The following melancholy tale is strictly true; I write not from report, but from the evidence of my own eyes; and what adds to the concern I feel is, that the dismal scene happened in our own parish, and almost within gun-shot of my own house. My servant informed me this morning, that a man, his wife, and three children, had perished for want in one of the poor-houses, and that the floor of their wretched hovel was covered with their naked and emaciated carcases. Scarce able to believe him, I went to the place, where, in a hovel of one room only, the gable end of which lay quite broke open, and exposed to the severity of the weather, and a window frame at the other unglazed and unsheltered, I saw four of the emaciated bodies lying upon a little straw quite naked; for they had neither cloaths nor covering when alive! The third child (a boy about 11 years old) is yet living, but unable to stand, or give any account how long his father and mother, brother and sister, had been dead, though otherwise sensible. Upon enquiring among the neighbours, I am informed they were taken ill on Saturday three weeks, that they had no Relief that they knew of, till Thursday was se'nnight, when one of the people, called overseers of the poor, came and left them half a crown; the poor family, however, seemed then too far gone, or too tired with their wretched condition, to wish for food or life: for they only desired a faggot and a candle to be brought, which faggot, candle, and part of the change of the half crown, was, or was pretended to be found in the house, and likewise a piece of bread. It is said to be found there by the same overseer who relieved them with it. I will only add to this relation, that several other poor people in the parish, are in an almost starving and dying condition. I have forbid the burial of these unhappy, I should have said happy people, till an inquest has been taken.*

The following anecdote of the parsimonious disposition of a Gentleman of great fortune, well known in the North, may afford entertainment to our readers; at the same time it may be instructive, by convincing them, that when the care for riches is extended too far, such affection becomes abhorrent to every mind possessed of humane and just feelings. One day this Gentleman went to view a coal-pit that was on his estate, and it being then at work, he saw a number of poor people washing linen in the waste hot water discharged by the fire-engine erected there, for draining the water from the pit. He had no sooner perceived them than he sent to his bailiff, or overseer of his coal pits, and, upon his arrival, thus addressed him: Mr. ——, do I not pay you very handsomely for your services to me? I have no reason to complain, I confess, Sir, replied the bailiff. Well then, Mr ——, ought you to see my property wasted? Your property wasted, Sir! Yes, Mr. —— my property wasted. Is it right, I say, that you should be so little attentive to my interest? Do I pay you so amply for that purpose? Upon my word, Sir, I do not understand you. No! Look there, Mr. ——, don't you see those women? I do, Sir. Well, what are they doing, Mr. ——? Washing, Sir. Yes, Sir, they are washing, and with my hot water, Sir. Good God, Sir, it has been always usual to permit such poor people to wash their linen in the waste hot water, as it cannot be applied to any profitable use, nor can I see how their washing there can affect your property. Then I will tell you Mr. ——, these women must have hot water to wash their linen with, and if they were prevented from having it here, they must buy coals of me to heat it at their different homes. Therefore, Sir, it is plainly injuring me in my property, and I do desire that it be your business to see, that these people be hindered for the future, from washing in my water.

A few days ago a Yorkshireman and an Irishman, assuming the characters of Gentlemen, by a concerted plan of vile seduction, and under the specious pretext of friendship towards a family, wherein the latter had frequently been received with courtesy, carried off a girl of thirteen from her place of education near London. The distracted mother was obliged to take to her bed, where she still lies dangerously ill. The enraged father, having collected some providential intelligence, set off for London in the dark, where he roamed about two nights without rest, and with very little refreshment, in search of the Hibernian, whom he had strong reasons to conclude was the pander; and, on the third day, having found out his lodging, and taking a faithful veteran tar as an assistant, procured admittance to his bed-side, where he charged him with being concerned in the plot; and in the gentlest terms requested him to restore his child, or give him a direction where he might find her; but he protested he knew nothing of the matter, and pretended to wonder that he should be suspected. He soon dressed himself, and began to threaten and swagger. The injured parent, no longer able to restrain his indignation, drew a deadly weapon, and fixing it at his breast, resolved to

dispatch him if he did not immediately make a discovery; but Satan, eager to receive him with open arms, would not permit his stubborn soul to relent, or make any confession. However, cool reason, by the momentary interposition of a superior power, turned aside the point, and the Prince of darkness must wait a little longer for his prey. The father leaving his trusty friend in charge with the hardened villain, who attempted to run away, next applied to a Magistrate for a warrant; but on his return a countryman and friend of the culprit was sent for, who, after some private conversation together, undertook to restore the child, and accordingly in about an hour brought her in a hackney-coach from her confinement; and (contrary to the intentions of the vile seducers) miraculously preserved unhurt, only her features greatly distorted by crying and terror.

Jan 26. At a meeting held yesterday of a considerable number of the electors of the city and liberty of Westminster, at the great room over Exeter Exchange in the Strand, the following instructions to the Right Hon. Earl Percy and the Hon. Edwin Sandys, Representatives in Parliament for that city and liberty, were agreed to, and are to be presented to them by a committee of the electors appointed for that purpose:

"GENTLEMEN,

"We the electors of the city and liberty of Westminster, direct and instruct you our Representatives in Parliament,

First, to endeavour to continue to us, and to confirm our old constitutional rights of juries, to the general exclusion of proceedings by information and attachment.

Second, To promote a strict parliamentary enquiry into the transactions of the *military* in St. George's-fields, on Tuesday the tenth of May last.

Third, To promote a like enquiry into the riot and murders committed at Brentford on the eighth of last December.

Fourth, To examine into the administration of justice in this city and liberty, particularly into the present state of the commission of the peace.

Fifth, As far as in your power to promote an enquiry into the rights of the public, to the territorial revenue arising from the conquests in India.

Sixth, And we do strongly insist, that you never cease your endeavours to promote a parliamentary enquiry into the case and grievances of John Wilkes, Esq; and to vindicate and support the rights of the people who have elected him their Representative.

Jan. 28. It is said that the instructions agreed upon on Thursday, to be given to the Representatives of the city of Westminster, are to be carried round to every housekeeper there, for their approbation; which is to be expressed by the signing their names to the instructions.

We hear that the Livery of London intend to address the Lord-Mayor, for a Common-Hall, to consider of instructions to be given by them to their Representatives.

The city charter, it is said, confines all such matters as an election for Alderman, &c. to be done or declared *within three days after choice*. As to the informality which occasioned the calling of a wardmote for a fresh election, it was merely an irregularity in the mode of declaring the choice of the ward, not in the least to the fairness of it.

A great personage remarked, upon hearing that an elegant state carriage was now building, intended for a present to Mr. Wilkes, that it was like giving a man a pair of boots to wear after his legs were cut off.

When Mr. Bingley requested of the Court of King's Bench, on Monday, to be sent to Newgate, instead of the King's Bench prison, he gave for reason, that at the former gaol he could get accommodation, and that in the latter there were at present above 700 prisoners, and not above 230 beds.

A very large wager was laid yesterday, by a Gentleman thought to be deeply skilled in the political arcana, that not one person at the treasury-board, would have a right to preside there on the first day of March next. The sense of the company, however, seemed to be against the opinion of the proposer of the bet.

The occasion of a new election for Alderman of Farringdon ward Without, is said to be attributed to a letter or instructions from a great man in high office in the law to a little man in the law in the city; the substance of which has transpired, and occasions much speculation.

It seems to be the general opinion, that the objection made to the election of Mr. Wilkes, will favour rather than injure the cause of that Gentleman; for the eyes of many people seem to be now open, that have long been shut against all conviction of the oppression daily exercised from so many quarters against that firm and inflexible patriot.

It is reported that Mr. Alderman Wilkes is going into the brewery business, having agreed for a large brewhouse at the west end of the town, which is to be stocked with a prodigious quantity of excellent porter against the time of his releasement, which is to be sold to the publicans so cheap, as to enable them to sell Wilkes's beer at three pence per quart.

It is said to have been the opinion of a late very popular Nobleman, that a late publication, deemed a seditious libel, was very near high treason.

The Duke of Gloucester has erected a great number of curious and expensive military works at Crambourn lodge, in order for his Royal Highness's more effectual study of fortification, in particular, and the science of war in general.

The Princes of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, her Majesty's brothers, will set out about the middle of next month, for the Court of Strelitz.

A Gentleman who came from Corsica the beginning of December last, says, he was then informed, by an officer of consequence in the service of Paoli, that there were reckoned to be about 15 English, and 25 Scotch Gentlemen of fortune, volunteers, on the side of the Corsicans.

The same Gentleman acquaints us, that it was currently told there, that an English Gentleman of distinction had engaged to furnish Paoli with fifty thousand pounds, at three per cent. interest; the principal to be paid within twelve months after, and not before, the French shall have evacuated that island.

It is said that the expences of a great cause will amount, when settled, on both sides, to little less than one half the value of the estate contended for.

We hear, a hundred Gentlemen have actually entered into a subscription, of twelve guineas each, to be renewed annually, for the benefit of a certain patriot.

It is reported, as an actual fact, that in the West India islands the sum of 9000l. has been raised, as a present to Mr. Wilkes, to enable him the better to preserve his patriotism and independency.

The Right Hon. Lady Southwell, who not six Weeks since lost her left breast, is so well recovered as to attend Divine service at St. James's church, and to hear her thanks returned by name. What a bright example for imitation!

A letter from Leghorn says, that a Dutch man of war of twenty guns, lately landed in Corsica twenty chests full of arms, a large quantity of gunpowder, and a large sum of money for the use of General Paoli.

At this time the Russian fleet is the largest ever known, consisting of forty ships of the line, besides frigates, &c.

The French are already tired of their Corsican expedition, and intend, we hear, speedily to recal their forces from that island; resolving, nevertheless, to try the power of gold in corrupting and dividing those brave islanders.

We are assured, by a Gentleman just arrived from Germany, that the same preparations are now making all over the Austrian dominions, as if the Queen of Hungary was on the eve of a war.

We hear that several hospitals for inoculation are ordered to be established in Russia, by order of the Empress, which are to be planned by the celebrated English physician, Baron Dimsdale.

The Rachel, Brooks, from Maryland for London, is entirely lost near Glanville.

We are informed, that by the death of the late Mrs. MEAD, a fortune of near 100,000l. devolves to the wife and only daughter of JOHN WILKES, Esq;

The friends of the colonies and nation in general are pleased with hearing that affairs are likely to terminate in a happy issue, to the satisfaction and mutual interest of Great-Britain and trade in general.

Birmingham, JAN. 9. We hear that on Saturday last the Gentlemen of Broseley sent Mr. Wilkes 45 groce of pipes.

EDINBURG, *January* 27.

Extract of a Letter from *London*, dated *Jan.* 23.

"*This day the Lord Advocate finished his pleading in the Douglas cause, and Sir Fletcher Norton began. It is expected he will finish to-morrow, reserving what he has further to say till the counsel for Duke Hamilton have ended their pleadings, as Sir Fletcher is to reply to them, before their Lordships give judgment in the cause.*

"*I hear, that the House of Commons are now sitting upon a Motion that was made to-day, with regard to Mr. Wilkes; but it is not expected that any thing material will be done before Friday, if then.*"

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 30.

Mr. Wilkes was ordered up to the House of Commons on the 29th of January; but whether he was admitted as a member, or expelled, we have not heard, as the Gentleman, from whom we received the information, left London that day. Nothing had at that time been done respecting American affairs.

On Friday last died, in a very advanced age, at his seat in York county, Col. EDWARD DIGGES; a Gentleman who was deservedly esteemed by all his acquaintance.

THE subscriber requests it as a favour, that those Gentlemen who are indebted to him for the GAZETTE, ADVERTISEMENTS, &c. will be kind enough to discharge their accounts this ensuing General Court. And it is hoped that those who live in remote counties, will take the advantage of this opportunity to commission some of their friends to pay their respective balances, as the great expence attending this business makes it absolutely necessary that they should, for the future, be more punctual in their payments than they have hitherto been; which will much oblige

Their most obedient humble servant,
WILLIAM RIND.

For SALE, *to the* HIGHEST BIDDER, *on* Wednesday *the* 3*d of* May *next, at* 4 *o'clock in the afternoon, before Mr.* ANTHONY HAY's *door in* Williamsburg,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND in *Prince George* county, containing 490 acres; it is well watered and timbered, and conveniently situated, within half a mile of church, 3 miles from *Noble*'s warehouses, and about the same distance from *Jordan's Point*, upon *James* river. Credit will be given till the 25th of next *October*, when the money must be paid to Mr. *Charles Carter* of *Corotoman*, who will attend at the day of sale. A good title and deeds will be made to the purchaser by the subscriber.

THOMAS PINCKARD.

NEABSCO furnace, *March* 23, 1769.

STRAYED away from *Mount-Airy* some time in *October* last, two mares belonging to the Hon. JOHN TAYLOE, Esq; The one a large roan, about 15 hands high, with black mane and tail, branded with the letters R B on the shoulder or buttock, and trots very well. The other is a small black, about 13 hands and an half high, with white feet, a good deal of white in her face, and a great many other remarkable small white spots on her body; her brand (if she had any) I cannot recollect. They went off from *Mount-Airy* together, and in a day or two afterwards, were seen near *Rappahannock* bridge, making up towards *Prince-William* county, where they were bred. It is believed they were both with foal. Whoever takes up the said mares, and secures them so as they may be had again, or delivers the one or both to the Hon. JOHN TAYLOE, at *Mount-Airy*, or brings them to the *Neabsco* furnace, in *Prince William* county, shall receive a genteel reward, besides what the law allows, from

THOMAS LAWSON.

GLOUCESTER, *March* 5, 1769.

To be SOLD *for ready money, on* Monday *the* 10*th of* April, *at Mr.* ROOTES's *dwelling-house*,

THIRTY-FIVE choice

NEGROES,

sundry sorts of valuable HOUSHOLD FURNITURE, STOCKS of CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP and HORSES. The sale to begin at 11 o'clock, and continue till all are sold, and the money to be paid to the Trustees.

LEEDS town, *March* 20, 1769.

I INTEND for GREAT-BRITAIN soon. ARTHUR MAXWELL.

To be SOLD, the following TRACTS of LAND, viz.

A TRACT of LAND containing 800 acres, lying in *Sussex* county, about three miles above the *High Hills*; the land produces very good corn, and some part of it is middling good for tobacco, and lies very convenient to church and several good mills. There are two plantations on it; there is on one a house 28 by 16, with two brick chimnies, with two rooms below and two above, plastered and whitewalled; a kitchen 16 by 16, and an eight feet shed, with a brick chimney; a barn 32 by 20; and a very good apple orchard. The other plantation lies on the road that leads from *Bolling*'s bridge to *Halifax*; it is a very convenient place for any person inclinable to keep a public house or store; there is on the premises a store-house 22 by 12, double studded, and sealed with boards; there are two houses 16 by 16, and an eight feet shed to one; a dairy 12 by 10, lathed and plastered; a kitchen 16 by 12; and as good a place for a stock of hogs and cattle as any between *James* river and *Roanoke*. Eight hundred acres lying in *Brunswick* county, on the three creeks, near Capt. *Frederick Maclin*'s; there is on it a plantation in good order for cropping to work about four or five hands; the land produces very good corn, tobacco and wheat, and lies within five miles of a mill, where they give a good price for wheat; there is on the premises a barn 40 by 20, and all other necessary houses fit for an overseer and Negroes to live in; it is as good a place for a stock, I believe, as any in the county. The land may be bought all together, or in parcels, as may best suit the purchasers. Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber, living on *Nottoway* river, near *Seward*'s bridge.

WILLIAM PARHAM.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, in the town of Alexandria, Fairfax *county, on* Monday *the* 17*th of* April *next, being court day, or at private sale any time before, and entered on the* 31*st day of* December *next*,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND in the said county, on *Wolf Run*, containing 602 acres, adjoining the lands of the Hon. *Robert Carter*, Esq; The soil is extremely rich, will produce largely any kind of crop put therein, more particularly tobacco and wheat, a great quantity of timber, many fine springs, a good mill seat, and much low ground easily reclaimed for meadow; three small dwelling houses suitable for tenants, one 40 by 20 feet tobacco house, small apple and peach orchards, which bear fruit, is very convenient to church and mills, is within six miles of the *Occoquan* forges, where is navigable water, within twelve miles of the towns of *Colchester* and *Dumfries*, where there is extensive trade carried on, and inspections for tobacco. Any person inclinable to purchase by private sale may know the terms, and be shewn the lands, by applying to Mr. *Thomas Rollard*, who lives convenient, or by application to the subscriber in the upper part of *New-Kent*.

JOSEPH WATKINS.

DUMFRIES, *March* 16, 1769.

To be LET to the lowest bidder, on Monday, *the* 3*d of* April *next, being* Prince William *court day*,

THE building of an Assembly room, sixty by twenty eight feet. One third of the money to be paid in hand; one third when the house is raised; and the remainder when compleatly finished according to agreement.

RICHARD GRAHAM,
manager for the subscribers.

KING-WILLIAM, *March* 16, 1769.

AS little regard was paid to my last advertisement, this is once more to earnestly intreat the Gentlemen that were so kind as to take tickets in my lottery, and others that are indebted to me by bond or otherwise, to be punctual in the payment of the money this *April* General Court, which I hope they will in no means fail in, as my creditors have already given me so great an indulgence, that I cannot with any face ask for any longer time. Their compliance with this advertisement, will greatly oblige

Their most humble servant,
THOMAS MOORE.

MARCH 23, 1769.

PARTNER

STANDS at my plantation in *Brunswick* this season, and will cover mares the first week in *April*, at twenty shillings the leap, three pounds the season, and five pounds insurance. The money to be paid to my overseer, THOMAS GHOLSON, when the mares are taken away.

ARMISTEAD LIGHTFOOT.

N. B. There will be pasturage *gratis*, but shall not be liable for any that may be stolen or strayed from the plantation.

A. L.

I INTEND to leave the colony soon.

JOHN BURTON.

YORK, *March* 13, 1769.

I THINK it absolutely necessary to acquaint the public, that I have a mortgage of Mr. *Edward Cary*'s LAND, SLAVES, HOUSES, and FURNITURE; also a BRIGANTINE, commanded by Capt. *Brookes*, (now out of the country) and a river SLOOP; and that all contracts with that Gentleman for the abovementioned effects I shall deem invalid and void, unless confirmed by my agent, Mr. *William Goosley*, of this town, or myself.

J. H. NORTON.

N. B. The bonds which Mr. *Edward Cary* took of sundry persons, for NEGROES, and STOCK, lately sold in *King & Queen*, *Middlesex*, &c. are made over to me.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 16, 1769.

THE COMMON HALL having this day determined to build a commodious BRICK COURT-HOUSE, in this city, and having appointed us to agree with an undertaker to build the same; we do hereby give notice that we shall meet at Mr. *Hay*'s, on *Tuesday* the 4th day of *April*, to let the building thereof. We are also appointed to dispose of the present Court-House, and the ground on which the same stands.

JAMES COCKE,
JAMES CARTER,
JOHN CARTER,
JOHN TAZEWELL.

N. B. The Plan of the above Court-House, may be seen at Mr. *Hay*'s at any time.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, in *New-Kent* county, *Monday* night last, an *English* convict servant man named THOMAS BELCHER, about 28 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well made, fair complexion, light hair, which he wears, reddish thin beard, and speaks effeminately; his occupation is farming, which he understands, but pretends to a knowledge in many other kinds of business, was imported into *Patapsco* river, *Maryland*, *July* 1765, had on and took with him a felt hat, almost new, an old brown cut wig, a light duffil coat half worn, with round white metal buttons, country cloth jacket and breeches of white cotton filled with yellow wool, a pair of old brown sagathy breeches, an oznabrig shirt, country made mixed yarn hose, a pair of white cotton ditto, a pair of country made shoes, nailed round with hob nails, and a pair of old pumps, with carved brass buckles. It is supposed he was seen passing *Todd's Bridge* the morning following, in company with some man who wore a blue coat; he may likely have a forged pass and discharge, and may probably attempt an escape by water. All masters of vessels are forbid harbouring or employing him. Whoever will apprehend and secure the said servant, and give me intelligence thereof, so that I get him again, shall receive at the rate of six-pence *per* mile, for any number he may be from home under forty, for any greater number at the rate of nine-pence *per* mile, if out of the colony, five pounds more than the law allows, and if brought home all reasonable charges.

March 14, 1769. JOSEPH WATKINS.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO Tracts of LAND, lately belonging to Col. JOHN FRY; one of them about 1000 acres, on the branches of *Hardware* river, a branch of *James* river, in the county of *Albemarle*; the other about 1200 acres, on the branches of *Willis*'s river, in the county of *Buckingham*. The above tracts of land were taken up and surveyed in small parcels; but are now included in two patents. For terms apply to the subscribers, who have deeds for the same, and will dispose of them either according to the inclusive patents, or in separate parcels, according to the first surveys.

HENRY FRY,
JOHN SCOTT,
JOHN NICHOLAS.

tf.

To be SOLD *to the highest bidder, on the premises, on* Wednesday *the* 3*d of* May *next, if fair, otherwise the next fair day,*

SIX Hundred acres of LAND, lying in *Lunenburg* county; it is well improved with a choice ORCHARD, and some good HOUSES; is well watered with fine springs, good timber, lies well, and is a fine place for a STOCK, as may be seen by the CATTLE, HOGS, &c. now on the place. Great part of the land is of a good soil for TOBACCO and WHEAT, and produces very good when the weather is seasonable. One third of the money to be paid on the 2d *Thursday* in *December* or *January* next, as will best suit the purchaser, at which time the land will be made over, and delivered up; another third in *December*, 1770; and the other third the *December* following. All persons are desired to meet by 12 o'clock, that do not see the land before that day, for the sale will begin by three; and no private sale will be made before that day, so that the highest bidder will be sureof the land. Bond and good security must be given to t.d.s. EDWARD THWEATT.

PORT-ROYAL, *March* 11, 1769.

For LONDON,
The Snow BETSEY,
William Dunlop, Master,
Now lying in RAPPAHANNOCK river.

SHE will take in TOBACCO on liberty of consignment, at 81 sterling *per* ton; and as two thirds of her cargo is already engaged, she may sail by the 1st of *May* next. Apply to the subscriber, or to the captain on board, at *Hobbs-Hole*.

JAMES ROBB.

To be SOLD *at public vendue, on* Thursday *the 6th day of* April, 1769,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, containing about 2000 acres, more or less, in *Fauquier* county, in *Virginia*, well wooded and watered. The said land lies within half a mile of the main road, that leads from *Dumfries* to *Winchester*, and three miles to the westward of the *Bull-Run* mountain, on a branch of *Goose* creek; near one fourth part of this land will make exceeding good meadow. The sale to begin exactly at 12 o'clock, at the house of Mr. *John Sciers*, who lives within half a mile of the land, and will shew it to any person, who wants to view the premises, which will be parcelled out, or sold altogether, as may be agreed on the day of sale. Time will be given for payment, on giving bond, with security if required.

JUDSON COOLIDGE.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber's plantation, in *Loudoun* county, from *James Whaley*, overseer, on last *Easter Monday*, TOM, a Negro Man slave, by some called *Tom Salter*, of a middle size, and well made for strength, about 38 years old, he has bad teeth, and many small pimples about his beard; he can read, and play on the fiddle, and had a variety of cloaths; but his common working dress, was died brown cotton; he managed several years as an overseer for me, under Capt. *Robert Downman*, at a plantation of mine on *Morattico* creek, in *Richmond* county, where he always lived until lately; he is a dissembling artful fellow, and generally smiles when he speaks. I suspect he is lurking about a plantation belonging to *Charles Carter*, Esq; in *Hanover* county, at or near *South Wales*, where he has a wife named *Sebra*, and perhaps at times about his old haunts at *Morattico*. Whoever will deliver him to me, in *Prince William* county, shall receive the above reward; or if they will secure him in any of his Majesty's gaols, so that I may get him again, Five Pounds; and if he is taken out of the colony, and brought home to me, Twenty Pounds current money reward, paid by

HENRY LEE.

To be SOLD *on the second* Thursday *in* April *next, on the premises, to the highest bidder, on reasonable credit,*

THREE Thousand acres of exceeding rich level LAND, in *Frederick* county, in *Virginia*, about 15 miles from *Winchester*, and convenient to several merchant mills, where there is a high price given for wheat. The said land will be laid off in such lots as may best suit the purchasers.

LEWIS BURWELL.

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the *Neabsco* Iron-works, in *Virginia*, on or about the 10th of *October* last, a country born Negro man slave named BILLIE, the property of the Honourable *John Tayloe*, Esq; he is about 30 years of age, very black, well made, 5 feet 8 inches high, puts on a sour look when taxed with any thing amiss: He had on and took with him, when he went away, a blue broad cloth coat, black cotton velvet jacket, and sundry other sorts of cloaths, besides shoes and stockings of various kinds: He is by trade a ship carpenter, and is such a proficient in that business as not only to repair, but to build all sorts of small craft. The day that he went off, he was accompanied by a dark Mulatto fellow named SCIPIO, the property of Mr. *John M'Millan*, of *Prince William* county, in *Virginia*, of much the same age and size as himself. They crossed *Potowmack* river together, in a schooner's boat, to the *Maryland* shore, where they left her, and have, from that time, kept themselves undiscovered. As *Billie* was some time last summer brought from *Carolina* (to which place, under the sanction of a forged pass, he had travelled as a freeman) it is more than probable that if he is not now engaged by some ship builders to the northward, that he will endeavour to get on board some craft, bound for *Charles-Town*, or to some place in *Carolina*, where he expects to be free.

Whoever takes up the said Negro, or Mulatto, and brings one, or both, to the subscriber, or to Mr. *John Calvert*, manager of Col. *Tayloe*'s mine-bank, in *Baltimore* county, or will secure them, so as they may be had again, shall receive, for each, a reward of 5l. if taken forty miles from home, or the above reward, if at a greater distance, from the said Mr. *John Calvert*, or from THOMAS LAWSON.

N. B. Billie plays on the violin.

TO BE SOLD,

TWELVE Hundred Acres of good LAND, lying in the county of *Warwick*, with a plantation in good order to work twelve hands. There is good oak and pine timber, convenient to navigation. Twelve months credit will be given to the purchaser. Terms may be known by applying to the subscriber of *Blunt Point*.

J. ROSCOW.

TO BE SOLD,

UPWARDS of ONE THOUSAND ACRES of LAND, near the *Double Top Mountain* in *Culpeper* county, late the property of Mr. *John Rootes* in *Gloucester* county. Any person inclinable to purchase, may apply to Mr. *Roger Dixon*, in *Fredericksburg*, who is impowered to agree. The land will be laid off in lots if desired.

FREDERICKSBURG, *July* 6, 1768.

A SCHEME of a LOTTERY, for raising Four Hundred and Fifty Pounds, to be laid out by the managers or any six of them, towards building a new church in the town of *Fredericksburg*, and in the purchase of an organ for the said church.

1	Prize of	£. 500 is	500
2	- - - - -	250 each -	500
4	- - - - -	100 - -	400
8	- - - - -	50 - -	400
8	- - - - -	25 - -	200
10	- - - - -	- -	-
180	- - - - -	5 - -	900
213	Prizes. - - - - - - - -		3000
2787	Blanks.		
3000	Tickets, at 20s. each, - -		3000
	£. 15 out of the 100, to be deducted from the prizes, is - - - - -		450

The said LOTTERY will be drawn on the 7th day of JUNE next (being the first day of the *Fredericksburg* fair) at the town-house, under the direction of *Mann Page*, *Fielding Lewis*, *Charles Dick*, *Roger Dixon*, *Joseph Jones*, *Hugh Mercer*, *James Mercer*, *Charles Washington*, *Lewis Willis*, *George Weedon*, *Charles Yates*, and *Francis Thornton*, Gentlemen, or any six or more who can attend. Tickets may be had of the said managers.

The money is to be deposited with a Treasurer, on the day of the drawing; and any fortunate adventurer may have his prize on producing his ticket at the time of drawing. Those who cannott attend the fair, are requested to send their tickets by some friend, that the prizes may be distributed as soon as possible.

A SCHEME *of a* LOTTERY,

For raising the sum of nine hundred pounds, to make a road over the mountain to the warm and hot springs in Augusta *county.*

1	Prize of	1000 is - - - - -	£. 1000
2	- - - - -	500 each - - - - -	1000
4	- - - - -	250 - - - - - -	1000
5	- - - - -	100 - - - - - -	500
50	- - - - -	50 - - - - - -	2500
62	Prizes.		£. 6000
5938	Blanks.		
6000	Tickets at 20*s*. - - - - - - - -		£. 6000

15 *per cent.* to be deducted from the Prizes.

The said LOTTERY will be drawn at *Fredericksburg*, under the direction and management of Messf. *Charles Dick*, *Charles Yates*, *John Stewart*, *Henry Mitchell*, and *John Glassell*, of whom tickets may be had.

SCHEME *of a* LOTTERY,

FOR disposing of 146 lots of LAND, in the town of *Hanover*, yet remaining unsold. The least valuable of the lots, according to the prices of those most remote from the river, which have been sold, not being less than £. 20, which is far below what was given for several near the river.

	lots	value	rent.
		£.	£.
Inspection at *Page*'s, 5 lots, at 12 years purchase, -	-	840	70
Do. *Crutchfield*'s, 6 lots at do.	-	720	60
		1560	130
Lots improved, each half acre, at £. 20 - -	135	2700	
		4260	130
137 Prizes. - - - - -	137		
263 Blanks.			
400 Tickets at £. 10 each,	-	4000	

The said lottery will be drawn at Mr. *Anthony Hay*'s in *Williamsburg*, as soon as the tickets are disposed of. Those who do not pay for their tickets on the day of drawing, may give bond to carry interest from that time. *Robert Carter Nicholas*, *George Wythe*, *Thomas Everard*, *John Thompson*, and *Jerman Baker*, Esqrs; managers, or any three, of whom tickets may be had, and of the subscriber.

MANN PAGE.

WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by WILLIAM RIND, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, on the Main-Street. All Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE at 12*s*6 per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are inserted for 3*s*. the First Week, and 2*s*. each Time after; And long ones in Proportion.